WASHINGTON D. C., FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 20, 1886.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT IN SESSION-THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Speeches by Gladstone and Churchill -Prospect of Accord Between England and Bussia-An Anglo-American

LONDON, Aug. 19,-Parliament reasses led to day. The attendance in the house of commons was large. Many members rrived before they had had breakfast, in order to secure good seats. The queen's

order to secure good seats. The queen's speech was as follows:

My Lords AND GENTLEMEN: I have summoned you to meet at this unusual season for the transaction of indispensable business. The session of the last parliament was interrupted before the ordinary work of the year had been completed in order that the sense of my seople might be taken on certain important proposals with regard to the government of Ireland. The result of the appeal has been to confirm the conclusion to which the late parliament had come. The provisional nature of the arrangement made by the last parliament for the public charge of the year renders it inexpedient to postpone any further consideration of the necessary financial legislation.

Gentlemen of the house of commons, the estimates which are submitted to the last parliament, and only partially voted, will be laid before you.

My lords and gentlemen, at a period of the

ment, and only partially voted, will be laid before you.

My lords and gentlemen, at a period of the year, usually assigned for the recess, and after the prototiged and exceptional labors to which many of you have been subjected. I abstain from recommending now for your considera-tion any measures except these which are es-sential to the conduct of the public service during the remaining portion of the financial year. I am considers that they will receive your prompt and careful attention.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LOXDON, Aug. 19.—Mr. Charles Bradlaugh (radical), member for Northampton borough, moved in the house of commons this evening that the seasional order declaring the interference of peers in the elections for members of the house of commons a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the commons be not renewed this year. He said the order was constantly treated with contempt; was, therefore, practically obsolete, and saight as well be abandoned if it was not to be enforced. He pointed out the very active interference in behalf of the tory and unionist candidates, and sgainst the Gladstonians, by the earls of Westminster, Leicester, and Montague, and the dukes of Norfolk and Argyll in the counties of Chester, Norfolk, Bucks, and Argyll during the recent elections, and contended that if the peers were to be permitted thus to defy the ancient and much-boasted rights of the cemmons, the latter might as well expunge the sessional order and save themselves from occupying a ridiculous position. Mr. Bradlaugh contended that the PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. hemselves from occupying a ridiculous po-dition. Mr. Bradlaugh contended that the carls and dukes he had mentioned had vio-lated the order willfully during the past

lated the order willfully during the past campaign.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking for the government, asked if he was correct in stating that Mr. Bradlaugh had intimated an intention to obstruct the business of the house every night until his motion was disposed of.

Many members responded to this inquiry by cries of "No!" "No!"

Mr. Bradlaugh denied that he had in any way indicated such an intention as Lord Randolph Churchill had attributed to him. Lord Randolph Churchill thereupon sug-

way indicated such an intention as Lord Randolph Churchill had attributed to him. Lord Randolph Churchill thereupon suggested that the house allow the order complained of to be reviewed, and that the house appoint a committee early next session to inquire into the whole matter.

Mr. Gladstone spoke in apparent approval of the tory leader's suggestion, and intimated that he would support the government on ft.

A division was then taken, and the order was sustained by a vote of 294 to 130.

Lord Randelph Churchill gave notice that on the conclusion of the debate on the address in answer to the queen's speech he will move that the supply and appropriation bills have precedence.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, replying for the government to Mr. Thomas Sexton (Paraellite), member for West Belfast, said that the government would require notice before stating whether or not they intended to withdraw the extra police from Belfast. He would say that the government intended to increase the number of commissioners appointed to inquire into the Belfast riots, and also intended to extend the scope of the inquiry to be made by the commissioners. The government and no present intention, however, to appoint a royal commission to investigate the advisability of enabling the commission to take testimony under oath.

Mr. J. O'Kelly, Paraellite member for

take testimony under oath.

Mr. J. O'Kelly, Parnellite member for
North Roscommon, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the better
government of Belfast, and of another to
suspend evictions in certain cases.

Mr. Parnell took the oath of office and
his seat for Cork city.

Haron St. Oswald moved and Baron De
Ross seconded the address in reply to the
queen's speech.

Lord salisbury admitted that the situa-tion in Burmah was unsatisfactory, but he thought there was no reason for apprehen-sion or alarm. The Afghan boundary com-mission, he said, had not been withdrawn. Although a difference had arisen in regard to the boundaries, it could be settled as easily in London and St. Petersburg as on the spot. There was a reasonable reconstruce spot. There was a reasonable prospect accord between England and Rusaia with rard to the Afghan boundary. The fley of the government toward Turkey until be to continue the policy of late

would be to continue the policy of late years.

Referring to Ireland, Lord Salisbury said that the government would take every step to maintain social order and protect individual rights. It was necessary to have a time for inquiry before entering into details regarding reforms of the government office. With respect to education and local government for Ireland, he was unable to furnish a sketch of the government's proposals. There would be a special inquiry as to means for healthily developing the material resources of Ireland. There would also be an inquiry into the Belfast rioting. There was no prima facie ground for impugning the conduct of the police of Belfast.

Rt. Hon. E. R. King-Harman moved, and Mr. J. M. MacLean seconded, the ad-dress in answer to the speech from the

and Mr. J. M. MacLean seconded, the address in answer to the speech from the throne.

Mr. Gladstone said he thought the conduct of the Irish policy should remain in the hands of the government and under their primary responsibility. Continuing, he said the 'ff it was supposed that anything the 'all it was supposed that anything the 'all happened had produced the slightest de 'nge in his convictions regarding the fate government's Irish policy, he was afraid he was unable to afford the slightest encouragement on that point. ICheers.] What had happened, he continued, had rather confirmed his strong belief that he had not erred in the main principles of his scheme. Mr. Gladstone said he thought the late government in pressing them for their Irish policy, but he would not retaliste. "Irishand," he said, "is the question of the day, and the sconer ritis question is settled the sconer will the house be able to dispose of the arrears of legislation before it." [Cheers.]

Lord Randolph Churchill, upon rising, said he noped the statement he was about to make would satisfy the house. After taunting Mr. Gladstone on the readiness to resort to coercion which he said the expremier had in former times displayed, he stated that the government had come to the conclusion that the adoption of coercive measures for Ireland would be unwise. Continuing, he said the ministry wished the question of local government to be treated as a question affecting the United Kingdom. In regard to Belfast the government to leave the constabulary, whose services were determined to restore order in Belfast and would shrink from no responsibility in order to stain that end without delay. With reference to Kerry he said the ninistry was determined to restore order in Belfast and would shrink from no responsibility in order to stain that end without delay. With reference to Kerry he said the ninistry had servence to the said the ninistry was determined to restore order in Belfast and would to restore order in Bellast and would shrink from no responsibility in order to attain that end without delay. With refer-ence to Kerry be said the ministry had re-solved to send there a special military officer of high rank, invested with such powers as would enable him to restore order. The moment the government b.

came conscious that further powers were necess ry they would summon parliament to their assistance.

Regarding the land question he said the government was not prepared to adopt the judicial rents fixed by the land commissioners, as they were considered too high. For all present purposes the ministry would take their stand on the land act of 1881 as a final settlement. At the same time the government had decided to appoint a royal commission (derisive laughter on the Parnellite benches) to make a careful inquiry during the ensuing autumn and winter into the working of the existing land system in Ireland. The government did not intend to deal with the land question by making any reduction in rents—that was contrary to their policy.

The government, he continued, also proposed to utilize the autumn and winter by procuring the best information obtainable regarding Irish industries. They proposed to appoint a small commission of three gentlemen of position and experience who would be able to give conclusive information to the government on such points as the creation of a deep-sea fahery on the west coast, harbors of refuge, the extension of railways, arterial drainage, &c.

The government intended to devote the recess to a careful consideration of the question of local government for all three kit gloms. They hoped when parliament reassembled in February they would be prepared to submit definite proposals on that most important of all questions.

In conclusion, he said that the government took the verdict of the country in favor of maintaining the union as final and irrevocable. Upon that verdict they based their policy, and by that policy they both as a government and as a party would stand or fall. (Cheers.)

Churchill was followed by several Parnellites, who declared that they were not satisfied with a policy of delay.

Mr. Clancy said that the nationalists were determined not to allow the debate to close until the opinions of Mr. Matthews and others were revealed.

The debate was adjourned on motion of T. O'Co

SSECTING GLADSTONE'S IRISH POLICY. LONDON, Aug. 19.—Earl Granville (lib eral) asked in the house of lords this after

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Earl Granville (1thernal) saked in the house of lords this afternoon that the new government make a clear statement of its contemplated Irish policy. The Duke of Argyll (unionist) in reply denied that a member of the late government was justified in making such a demand, and took occasion to make a long speech "dissecting," as he called it, Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, which the duke described as "the miserable flasco of running up to the mast-head the flag of Parnell and the Irish nationalist party."

Lord Salisbury said that the government hoped to stop outrages in the south and west of Ireland without a large extension of power. The most difficult problem was that of dealing with the organized system of intimidation, which the government would do their utmost to diminish. It was their duty to grapple with illegal combinations to prevent the payment of rent. The government must continue the conversion of judicial leaseholders into freeholders, the multiplication of which was a blessing and a security to the country. Legislattively it would be their duty to institute an inquiry into the causes of the discontent in Ireland, and executively to maintain law and order. Their policy was strictly limited by the decision of the constituencies.

The address in reply to the queen's speech was agreed to.

London, Aug. 19.—During the recess of the bouse of commons this afternoon, and when the chamber was nearly deserted, the clerk noticed upon one of the Parnellite benches a mysterious looking brown paper parcel. The officials of the house and a number of policemen were hastily summoned and they immediately held a solemn council to devise a plan of action. One of them picked up the supposed infernal machine and suspiciously applied it to his ear to ascertain whether he could detect any ticking in the interior. The rest of the party stood near by in a state of suspense. The whole formed a very dramatic scene. Finally one of the officials manfully seized the parcel, hastily carried it to an out-house, and examined it. It contained some iron bolts that were used as missiles during the recent riots at Belfast.

CHOLERA REPORTS.

ROME, Aug. 19.—The cholera returns since the last report are given below: Barletta, 29 new cases and 15 deaths; Verona, 7 new cases and 6 deaths; Ravenna, 30 new cases and 4 deaths; Vicenza, 5 new cases and 7 deaths; Padua, 8 new cases and 2 deaths; Bologna, 7 new cases and 4 deaths; Bisceglia, 14 new cases and 3 deaths; Molfetta, 11 new cases and 4 deaths; olsewhere, 11 new cases and 5 deaths.

BELFAST RIOTS. BELFAST, Aug. 19.—Nine policemen have been arrested and sent to jail. They intend to apply to the court of queen's bench for permission to give bail. Two mobs gathered to-day and indulged in stone throwing, but they were soon dispersed. Affairs here have almost resumed their normal condition, and no more serious rioting is feared. The military precautions have been relaxed.

MONROE DOCTRINE IN THE PACIFIC. PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Temps, in a dis-masion on the New Hebrides question, ac-uses the Australian colonies of wishing to stablish a kind of Monroe doctrine in

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN TRIBUNAL AN ANGLO-AMERICAN TRIBUNAL.

LONDON, Ang. 19.—Lord Iddesleight, foreign secretary, has written to the International Arbitration Association saying that he concurs in the belief of his preducessor, Lord Rosenberry, that the moment is inopportune to receive a deputation to discuss the subject of opening negotiations with the United States for the establishment of an Anglo-American tribunal, whose duties shall be to consider international questions. Lord Iddesleigh says that the fishery question, which the arbitration association refers to, is at present the subject of diplomatic negotiations, and expresses the hope that the result may

ROYALISTS ROUGHING IT.

Big Fish Stories From the Adirondacks... The President and Mrs. Claveland Both Successful.

President captured a six-pound salmon trout to-day, and the ladies got badly sunurnt. The whole party went over to Hoyle gond for a day's fishing, accompanied by ignors Leutz and Morgan, two friends of Signors Leutz and Morgan, two friends of Dr. Ward. The President and Mrs. Folsom trolled on one part of the pond under the guidance of Dave Cronk, who for three years has guided Mr. Cleveland in these woods. Mrs. Cleveland and Dr. Ward were rowed to another locality by the guide, Wesley Wood. When the party came together for lunch a splendid salmon lay beside the Fresident's pole. Upon a linen tablecloth, spread on the grass, was a lunch of hard-boiled eggs and sandwiches. Around it the fishermen gathered, seated upon the ground, and disposed of their frugal meal. The two guides busied themselves over a fire making coffee and griddle cakes. The afternoon was spont in trolling on Turtle pond, which is separated from Hoyle pond by a mere strip of land. The President and Mrs. Folsom caugh three speckled trout weighing three and a half pounds, while Mrs. Cleveland and the doctor landed a beauty, a pound and a half in weight, The distance between Hoyle pond and Saranac lake is a mile, but the ladies insisted upon walking over it with the rest of the party. The President will on Monday noxt open by telegraph the exhibition in which the Minneapolis and St. Faul people are interested. Dr. Ward. The President and Mrs. Folsom

St. Paul people are interested. Secretary Whitney's Tour of Inspection New London, Conn., Aug. 19.—The United States steamer Despatch is here, flying the broad pennant of the Secretary of the Navy, broad pennant of the Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Whitney and other officers proceeded to the naval station this morning and made a tour of inspection. More than a year ago the Secretary promised a committee of the local board of trade that he would make a personal examination of the station in order to intelligently consider the removal of the naval training station from Coasters Island harbor to New London.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE

CONVENTION CONCLUDES ITS WORK WITHOUT SERIOUS DISSENSIONS.

Conservative Policy Adopted Through out-Parnell Indersed-The Physical Force Policy Squelched-Enthusiasm -Wit-Humor-New Officers Elected

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 .- The convention of the Irish National League has come and gone without any of the serious dissensions or open ruptures which had been expected as the result of the differences in the ranks of the party in New York and this city. This was due in the main to the conservative policy adopted throughout the sessions by the administration or Egan party, which also showed itself in the result to be thoroughly disciplined. The result of the convention is that the headquarters of the league remain in Nebraska, and that the control of the organization is confirmed in Egan and

the organization is confirmed in Egan and Sullivan.

Parnell has been indorsed and the dynamite or physical force policy effectually squelched.

It was within a few minutes of 4 o'clock when the afternoon session was called to order. The report of the committee on constitution, which was first in order, was simply a rehearsal of the constitution adopted at Boston in 1884. It was about to go through by acclamation when Delegate Auger, of Rochester, N. Y., moved that clause 5 be stricken out, urging that it negatived the message of good will which they had sent across the water. This clause read as follows:

To but the enemy where he will feel it most

as follows:

To burt the enemy where he will feel it most is by refining to purchase any article of English manufacture and by using all legitimate influences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale.

is by refining to purchase any article of English manufacture and by using all legitimate indivences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on salo.

The motion to strike out the clause created the most animated debate of the day. Tom Brennan, of Iowa, declared that the boycott on English manufacturers was the most powerful weapon the Irish could use, and urged Redimond to go back to England and tell the people that they would cease to traffic in English goods until the relations between Ireland and England were changed. Speeches of a similar tenor were made by several delegates from Canada, and finally, in the midst of considerable confusion, the motion to strike out was lost by a majority of 10 to 1.

The question was then put and the section remained in. There was practically no opposition. The scene of enthusiasm that ensued aurpassed any that had before occurred in the convention. The delegates rose en masse and cheered, shouted, and waved their arms till it seemed as if the excitement was never to cease.

Rev. Dr. George W. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman, who is one of the delegates, was then invited to address the convention. Dr. Pepper said he had tested the feeling of his co-religionists, and could say that they were in thorough sympathy with Parnell and Gladstone. When finally, if they failed after trying every method, Parnell should send a message "Come and help us," then, said the reverend speaker, "I swear, by the throne of God, there will be at least one vacant pulpit in the United States." The cheering at this point was terrific. When it somewhat abated there was call after call for a speech from Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Detroit. He gracefully declined, saying he was here simply to render an account of all the money he had recently "stolen." [Laughter and cheers.]

The report of the committee on finance was then read. It highly complimented Rev. Dr. O'Reilly on his more than fathful satisfactory discharge of his duties as treasurer of the league. The report showed that \$220,280

Father O'Reilly was thanked by a vote of the convention.

Mr. Brady, of Massachusetts, reported an amendment to the treasurer's report in the shape of a check for \$3,500. The amendment was accepted warmly.

Mr. Brady suggested the Massachusetts system of \$5 collections be extended all over the United States. The \$3,500 showed the results of such a system.

At this point the chairman recognized the treasurer of the league, Father O'Reilly, who said they had heard from the men who had carried the muskets in the ranks; now had carried the muskets in the ranks; now they should hear from the man who had carried the purse. He then read the amount contributed by each state.

A delegate from the east asked if there was not some mistake about the amount contributed by Illinois. The chairman said: "You are not from the state of Illinois. That state can take care of Itaelf." At this juncture Mr. Hynes, of Chicago, jumped to his feet, and amid hisses from every part of the hall, and notwithstanding a declaration from Chairman Fitzgerald that he was interrupting the treasurer's report, vehemently shouted: "Il wish to say that the city of Chicago sent outside of the league the sum of \$10,000."

The convention was in an uproar, but a wave of Dr. O'Reilly's hand produced comparative quiet. "I am not accounting," remarked the reverend treasurer, with a tinge of sarcasm in his tone, "for money that did not pass through my hands." The reading was then proceeded with.

Mr. Egan presented a check for \$2,000 from Patrick Ford, collected through the columns of the Irich World. Several other checks of lesser amounts were also handed in.

Becretary Sutton then arose and began A delegate from the cast saked if they

in.

Becretary Sutton then arose and began the reading of his report. He announced that it was necessarily, to a great extent, if not wholly, a retrospective glance at the bistory of the league.

On motion, the report was finally ordered received and printed.

Checks for money in sums of \$200 and \$500 continued to pour into the treasurer's hands. His witty responses put the convention in excellent humor.

The chairman announced the next business was the

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT for the league in America. Mr. Brennan, of Nebraska, took the floor. He said the past presidents of the league were among the best and bravest of the Irish race in America. The presidency of the league was an office that had been filled by the houset, brainy, fearless Alexander Sullivan. (Cheers upon cheers.) Mr. Brennan referred in similar terms to Patrick Egan and to Patrick A. Collins. The speaker placed in nomination Nebraska's foremost citizen, John Fitzgerald.

Mr. Barry, of Pennsylvania, placed in nomination Hugh McCaffrey, of Philadelphia. The latter declined, but his delogation and that of New York insisted upon a roll call.

roll call.

For the next hour considerable confusion prevailed. W. J. Hypes, of Chicago, call.

For the next hour considerable confusion prevailed. W. J. Hynes, of Chicago, called upon Fitzgerald to rise in his place and declare that he would not be led by any man. Fitzgerald did not respond, but Sullivan in his behalf declared that he would not place himself in such a position.

Amidat considerable disorder the roll call was commenced. When the New York delegation was reached a call of the individual delegates was demanded. This occupied considerable time, and resulted in a majority of the delegation casting their votes for McCaffrey. The remaining states were rapidly disposed of, and the result was announced—Fitzgerald, 703; McCaffrey, 244. A motion to make the election unantmous elicited a few noes from the New Yorkers.

244. A motion to make the election unauthmous elicited a few noes from the New Yorkers.

McCaffrey escorted the new president to the platform amid considerable enthusiasm, and he thanked the convention in a few short broken utterances. Hugh McCaffrey, of Philadelphia, was elected first vice president by acclamation, although he vociferensly declined the honor. The other offices were filled in short order as follows: Second vice president, Rev. P. A. McKenna, of Mariboro, Mass.; third vice president, Patrick Martin, of Baltimore; treasurer, Rev. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit; secretary, John J. Sutton, of Nebraska.

Speeches were then called for. Mr. Finerty, in response to calls, arose and addressed the convention in flery language. He said he did not want to find fault with

Parnell's policy, but no leader could make him subscribe to the Gladatone bill as a final settlement. If the speaker had his way he would kill every Englishman who opposed Irish independence in Ireland. The thunder of war was rumbling in Central Asia to-day. England could lose Ireland and remain a strong power, but she could not lose India without becoming crippled. When England was forced to defead India against an advancing foe, then would be Ireland's opportunity. If it came to war, let it come. The speaker would be the first to enlist in the service of Ireland. Mr. Davitt then rose and said he could not let Finerty's unexpected speech go by unnoticed. Mr. Finerty had referred in a slurring manner to the peaceable methods of Farnell and the Irish leaders. Finerty at this point assumed a threat-cning attitude, and the chairman stepped between Davitt and Finerty. The latter yelled. "I'll not let you insult me."

"I'did not insult him, nor am I going to be intimidated," was Davitt's rejoinder. "I have never boasted of what I would do for Ireland. If I were called upon to suffer for Ireland. If I were called upon to suffer for Ireland I probably would not be found lagging any more than Mr. Finerty. I have come from the people of Ireland to represent a movement which is endeavoring to work out by peaceful methods a plan of self government. I would not have done my duty if I did not protest against the sneers at their movement. Will Finerty not admit that we have lifted Ireland to a position which it never held before?"

Finerty was on his feet again amid the numerous cries of "alt down," "A woman arose and hysterically protested against what she termed Mr. Finerty's abameful conduct.

Mr. Davitt, continuing, said: "We have

against what she termed Mr. Finerty's shameful conduct.

Mr. Davitt, continuing, said: "We have the sympathy and public sentiment of this country, and we have convinced 2,000,000 Englishmen that our struggle is right. [Applause.] Surely if the movement has accomplished so much it must in time win the dignified position of a nation. Why shouldn't you help us to carry it on to a successful issue. You have pledged your support in your resolutions and we want no other decision to cross the Atlantic to-night and give joy to our enemies. Finerty was honest, but his policy had not succeeded in the past seven years than in the fifty preceding. Nineteen out of twenty in America support our movement and indorse our policy."

When Mr. Davitt had concluded Mr. Finerty had vanished.

Finerty had vanished.
John E. Redmond, M. P., and Alexander Sullivan followed with conciliators speeches, after which the convention (at 11:15 p. m.) adjourned sine die,

TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

Geronimo Wants Peace With Mexico-Gov. Ross Urges Washington Authorities to Adopt Gen. Miles's Plan of Removing Indians.

DENVER, Cor.., Aug. 19.-A special dispatch from Albuquerque, N. M., says: The Democrat has reliable telegraph infor-mation from several sources that Gerouimo and his band are in the vicinity of Fronteras, onora county, Mexico, endeavoring to

Sonora county, Mexico, endeavoring to treat for peace with the Mexican authorities. The Indians say they want peace, and are worn out, and that Geronimo is badly crippled.

The Democrat this morning publishes a very earnest petition that has been forwarded to the President by Gov. Ross, signed by all the federal officers at Santa Fe, urging the adoption of the plan of Gen, Miles for the removal of the Apache and Warm Spring bands of the Chiricahua Indians from Arizona. The letter urges that no peace is possible between these bands and the white people as long as they are permitted to remain on their present reservations or in Arizona, and that permanent peace is therefore impossible until they are moved to some region devoid of meuntain fastnesses, where they can be held in subjection. It is understood that the same position will be taken by the officers of Arizona, and it is hoped that the combined action thus taken will have due weight with the President, and permanent security against further Indian raids thus insured.

Missouri Democratic Convention.

Missouri Democratic Convention. St. Louis, Aug. 19.—Upon the reassembling of the convention Chairman J. D. Showaiter, of the committee on resolutions, submitted a platform, which was adopted. It congratulates the Democracy on reforms begun and accomplished since its restoration to power; inderess President Cleveland; declares fealty to time-honored tradition of the party that the federal power is a delegated one, and should be so exercised as to insure to the states all the powers reserved. to them by the constitution declares the taxing power should be used for revenue only, and not for the upbuilding of one industry or section of the country at the expense of another: demands at the hands of Congress a free and unlimited coinage of both expense of another; demands at the hands of Congress a free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, and that the surplus in the treasury be disbursed in payments upon the national debt; approves the forfeiture of uncarned lami grants and their restoration to the public domain. Frof. T. W. Coleman, of Warren county, was nominated for superintendent of public instruction.

After four hours' balloting John D. Breathitt, of Salius county, was nominated for railroad commissioner, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Speaker Carlisle Serenaded.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Hon. John G. Carlisle was tendered a serenade and reception by his constituents in Newport to-night. He speke at length, saying this was the first opportunity he had to meet his constituents of Campbell county since the inauguration of a Democratic President. He enlogized President Cleveland, and claimed that \$5,00,000 had been saved to the country by the present House of Representatives. On the public land question he said that 30,00,000 acres of land would be restored to the public domain by the passage of the land bill.

The Augusta Strike.

The Augusta Strike.

Acousta, Ga., Aug. 12.—Grand Secretary Terrer, of the Knights of Labor, left for Philadelphia this morning, leaving the strike in the same condition as when he arrived. Negotiations for arbitration have been suspended by him because the salaries of the president and other well-paid officials were not on the pay roll of the factories with the other employes. There is no immediate prospect of a settlement. The presidents decline to be dictated to as to their own and their superintendents' salares, which, they claim, have already been reduced more than 30 per cent.

mands Full Settlement.

New York, Aug. 19.—A director of the Pacific Mail said to-day that, although they had received an offer from C. P. Huntington, they baye not received any overtures from the Union Pacific, and that it would be useless to make any until the disputed claims of the Penama railroad are settled. The Panama is said to be unfinchingly holding out to its po-sition for a full settlement.

War Upon the K. of L. War Upon the K. of L.

PHTERURO, Aug. 19.—A Johnstown special
says the Cambria Iron Company is making a
quiet but determined war upon the Knights of
Labor. Sixty employes were dismissed during
the week without notice and without assigning a reason. About half of the company's
employes are Knights of Labor and it is expected that the whole number will be discharged. They are not strong enough within
themselves to make any resistance.

Burke Challenges Dempsey.
CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Jack Burke to-night issued a challenge to Jack Dempsey to a match of eight rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules, small gloves, any time between Sept. 22 and Nov. 1, 1885, the match to take place in Minneapoils, Omaha. Denver, or San Francisco. The winner is to receive 75 and the loser 25 per cent. of the gate receipts, or any division that Dempsey may name.

Killed in the Whirlpool Bapids. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Graham successfully navigated the whirlpool rapids this afternoon with his head protruding from the barrel. James Scott, a fisherman of Lewis-ton, attempted to swim the whiripool rapids this afternoon in a cork suit. His body was picked up at Lewiston an hour later.

New Democratic Organ, NEW YORK, Aug. 19 .- It is reported that a new Democratic paper is to be started in Brooklyn, with Andrew McLean, late of the Engle, at its head.

Nebraska Prohibitionists. I racols, Ngs., Aug. 19.—The prohibitionists to-day nominated a full state ticket, headed with H. W. Hardy for governor,

HALSTEAD AND MILEAN. ther Apparently Belligerent Corre-

spondence, Halstend is Satisfied With McLean's Explanation. NEW YORR, Aug. 13.—Before leaving Incinnati last week Mr. Murat Halstend communicated with Col. W. G. Terrell, of Washington city, and requested his pres-ence in New York. On the arrival of Col. Terrell be was desired by Mr. Halstend to proceed to Saratoga, the summer residence of Mr. J. R. McLean, on a mission indicated in the following note of authorization:

New Yorks Office of This Circhins at "Con-Mercial-district," Aug. 14, 1886.—Col. W. G. Terreil is authorised to represent me in the matter of a settlement with John R. Molran. M. Hatvieau. Inclosed in this was the following note addressed to Mr. McLeau, to be used at the discretion of Col. Terreil:

discretion of Col. Terrell:

NEW YORK OFFICEO F THE CINCINNAT! "COMMERCIAL-GARETTE"—NEW YORK, Aug. 14, 1856.
—JOHN R. MCLEAN: An evening paper of
Cincinnal in the hands of your friends has
recently asserted on your behalf certain responsibilities, and Col. W. G. Torrell, of Kentincky (Col. Terrell's former home). Is informed, so far as is needful to action, of the details, and authorized to act for me.

The following correspondence took also. The following correspondence took place

The following correspondent Saratoga:

Saratoga, Aog. 14, 1886.—John R. McLean—
Dear Ser: I am here at the Windsor Hotel, room
No. 200. on a matter of business for Mr. Murat
Halstoad, of Checunati, which concerns you,
and wish to communicate with you as to particulars. I will be glad to hear from you personally or through a friend. I am, sir,
W. G. TERRELL.

Sabatoga, Aug. 15, 1886.—W. G. Tennell, 1894.—Sir: Your note of this morning received. As I cannot conceive of any business that can be arranged by the Intervention of yourself of any one else between Mr. Halstead and myself. I beg leave to decline the request of your note above referred to—to meet you "personally or through any one."

John R. McLean, esq.

Saratoga, Aug. 16, 1886—WM. G. Terrelle.

E89.—Sir: Your note of yesterday received.

Being here without a confidential friend, I
have been compelled to send for one. He will
be here within thirty hours. I will defer further communication until his arrival, Respecfully, J. R. McLean.

WINFOR HOTEL SABATOOM AUG. 16—
JOHN R. McLEAN, 1802.—Sir. of this date
is just received. I will go see York this
afternoon (4 p. m.), returning —morrow at 9:50
p. m., and ten then be adder sed at the Windser. I am, &c..

In Now York, on the 17th, Col. Terrell
received from Mr. Halstead a memorandum
saying:
So far as Mr. McLean as a public man and
the conductor of a newspaper is concerned, i
claim to be even with him and more, in the
Ommercial-Gearte. But I find him quoted by
ceemies who assert certain responsibilities for

Gammercial-Gazette. But I find him quoted by chemies who assert certain responsibilities for him, and it is of these I speak, and that I have explained to Col. W. G. Terrell as my friend, and Mr. Molean well knows precisely what they are and why he is called for.

they are and why he is called for.

On his return to Saratoga Col. Terrell received the following from Mr. McLean:
Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1836.—WM. G. TERBILL, Seg.—Sir. The bearer, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, is fully accredited and authorized on my behalf to receive and discuss any communication from you with a view to a settlement of the differences between Mr. Halstead and myself, Respectfuly, J. R. McLean.

Col. Terrell and Gen. Pryor had consultations, resulting in the following correspondence:
Saratoga, Springs. Aug. 18, 1836. Con.

cons. resulting in the following correspondence:

SARATOGA SPRINSS, Aug. 18, 1886—Gun.

ROSER & PINOR—My Dear Sir; Rejering to
Mr. McLean's note of this date, delivered to
me by you, and our subsequent conversations
in connection therewith, I have this to say;
Mr. Halstead does not complain of anything
said of him personally in the columns of the
Cincinnant Reguirer. He admits that he has
retaliated in kind, and that he is satisfied on
that account. But he does complain that a
newspaper printed in Cincinnati, and understood to be partially owned by McLean, and
published in his interests, has attacked him in
a manner so offensive as to require other
notice than that he has usually prescribed for
himself in controversios. These attacks wantonly, gratuitously, and falsely affect innocent
persons dependent on him for protection. To
this he will not submit. He expects from Mr.
McLean an absolute disavowai of his knowledge of, and of his responsibility for, these
publications, and his assurance that they shall
not be repeated. Very respectfully,
W. G. Terrettle.

publications, and his assurance that they shall not be repeated. Very respectfully,

W. G. Trankell.

The publications referred to had directly asserted the responsibility of Mr. McLean for the offenses noticed.

Gen. Pryor replied:

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, AGE, 18, 1886.—My Dear Str. Your note of this date I have exhibited to Mr. McLean, and in reply he authorizes me to say that he neither owns nor is connected with nor in any sense controls the paper to which you refer: that he neither instigated nor sanctioned the publication of which Mr. Haistead compains; that, indeed, he knew nothing of the publication until he saw it in print, and that thereupon he immediately telegraphed the message, of which a copy is herewith inclosed, and that in justice to himself, no less than to others, he gladly avails himselfor this the earliest opportune occasion to disclaim all responsibility for the publication, and to avow an indignant resemment at the unwarrantable connection of his name to it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully.

This was accompanied by a certified copy of a telegram of the date of Aug. II, addressed to Edward West-Newsky, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, by John R. McLean, directing him to deny on behalf of Mr. McLean to the parties concerned in the publication, all the responsibility ascribed to him in the matter, declaring it infamous; that he had never made such charges as had been asserted; denouncing the use of his name in that connection, and demanding that it should be done no more.

The correspondence concludes with the following note from Col. Terrell:

Wenson Hotel, Saratora Springer.

The correspondence concludes lowing note from Col. Terrell: WINISON HOTEL, SARATGGA SPRINGS, AUG. 18, 1896—GEN, ROUER A. PRYON: Your note of this date just handed me is accepted as satisfactory on the part of Mr. Haistead. I have the honor to be, &c., your obedient servant. W. G. Tangell.

W. G. Tanagui.
This is given to the press pursuant to the inderstanding of Coi. Terrell and Gen.
Typer.

Nominated for Congress. STUART'S, VA., Aug. 19.—The Democratic con-ention at Stuart's, Patrick county, to-day re-communicated by acclamation George C, Cabell as

presentative from the fifth congressional disrepresentative from the fifth congressional district.

Chanleston, S. C., Aug. 19.—The Democratic convention of the first district at Grangeburg to-day unanimously nominated Hon. Samuel Dibble for re-election to Congress.

New Onleans, La., Aug. 19.—A special from Mississippi City says: On the second ballot in the sixth district congressional convention last night Col. Stockdale received is 13-33 votes and Van Ealon 13 20-33. A cloud of 13-33 votes and Van Ealon 13 20-33. A cloud of the voting, many delegates contending that it required 17 votes to nominate. The chair finally decided that sixteen and a fraction was a majority of the convention, and therefore Col. Stockdale was the nominee. At 12:55 voless Col. Stockdale entered the convention and made an address accepting the nomination. He is a preminent lawyer of Pixe county. He was colonel of a Mississippi cavalry regiment curing the late war. He came originally from Pennsylvania.

Deriange Onlo, Aug. 19.—M. M. Hoothman.

Pennsylvania.
DEFIANCE, OHIO, Aug. 19.—M. M. Boothman,
of Williams county, was nominated to-night
for Congress by the sixth district Republican onvention. BATAVIA: Onio, Aug. 19.—The seventh district kepublican congressional convention met here o-day and nominated John Little, of Greene

County.

CosHOCTON. ONIO. Aug. 19.—Roy. C. B.
Downs, editor of the Granville Times, was
nominated for Congress to-day by the Republicans of the sixteenth district.

ADDIAN, MICH., Aug. 19.—Capt. E. P. Allon,
of Ypallenth, was nominated for Congress today by the Republicans of the second district. Michigan Democratic Convention. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Aug. 19.—At the Democratic state convention last night the ollowing very important resolution was

Gen. Drake's Veteran Zonaves PITTERURO, PA., Aug. 19.—Gen. Drake's Vet-eran Zonaves, of Elizabeth, N. J., en route from San Francisco, passed here this afternoon. They parade in Philadelphia to-morrow.

FATE OF EIGHT ANARCHISTS

NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE JURY AT

of the Prisoners-Judge Gary's Charge to the Jury-Bight of Free Speech-CHICAGO, Aug. 19.-The fate of the eight anarchists is now in the hands of the jury. The latter retired at the conclusion

of Judge Gary's charge this afternoon without a sign to indicate any predisposition on either side. There was an impression as they left the court room that their deliberations would be long, and the men most interested looked anxious. During the reading of the charge, Par-

sons lessed forward intently, his brows knitted, and a look of absorbed attention on his face. Spies leaned continuously on his elbow and twisted his mustache. Lingg betrayed no more attention than ever, and chewed his fan in abstraction as he leaned back in his chair. Fielden toyed with his chin whiskers in nervous solicitude. Fischer was the scared looking one of the lot. As pale as death, he fanned bimself neasily. Mr. Grinnell said in closing:

Mr. Grinnell said in closing:
Some of these people, I sincerely and honextreme penalty of the law. Spies, Fischer, Lingg, Engel, Fielden and Parsons, Schward, Schward, Schward, Schward, Sebe, in my opinion, based upon the proof, is the order of punishment. It is for you to say which it shall be. You have been importuned to disagree. Don't do that. If, in your judgments, or in the judgments of some of you, some of these men should suffer death and others have a less punishment, that would subserve the law. Bon't stand on that, but agree on something. It is no pleasant task for me to ask the life of any man. Personally i haven't a word to say against these men. As a representative of the law I say to you, the law demands now, here, its power, regardless of Foster, of Black, or of us all. That law which has made us strong and which you have sworn to obey demands of you a punishment for these men. Bon't do it because I ask. Bo it, If it should be done, because the law demands it. You stand between the law and violated law. Bo your duty correspondly, even if that duty is an unpleasant and a severe one.

At the conclusion of Mr. Grinnell's speech At the conclusion of Mr. Grinnell's speech

When Judge Gary started at 2 o'clock to

CHARGE TO THE JURY there was not a vacant seat in the court room. On behalf of the people the court instructed in general terms on what constituted murder. In addition to the general definition of murder with malice apparent, the right of free speech does not preclude the man who aids, abets, and advises murder, by the abuse of free speech, from punishment for the murder resulting from his act. If the jury believed there was a conspiracy to overthrow the existing order of government in this city, and that the throwing of the bomb which killed Matthias Degan, May 4, was a legitimate result of that conspiracy, and that the defendants, all or any of them, who the evidence shows were among the conspiracy existed, and these defendants were conspirators, they should

If such a conspiracy existed, and these defendants were conspirators, they should be found guilty of the murder of Officer Degan and punished, not as conspirators, but as principals in the murder.

The court instructed the jury that circumstantial evidence was good evidence if all the circumstances fit together. The defendants were entitled to the same amount of credence as witnesses as any other witnesse, except where they are contradicted by witnesses for the prosecution. The jury should not resort to trivial things to apply the doctrine of reasonable doubt.

The juryors should act and judge as reasonable, thinking men, applying the rules of ordinary business life to the question presented.

The court then instructed the jury as to the various forms of the verdict they might

the various forms of the verdict they might render if they found for the prosecution. After Judge Gary closed, Mr. Zeisler in-sisted that the court should repeat the in-structions on the question of reasonable doubt, which he did. doubt, which he did."

The jury was instructed that if any single fact has been proven by evidence that has not been contradicted, which is incompatible with the theory of the guilt of the defendants, the proof should be given the weight it merits—which would amount to a reasonable doubt, and an acquittal should follow.

follow.

The jury then at 2:50 retired. The judge told the jury that if they could not agree before 10 o'clock to night they could alcep

t the Revere House.

At 6 o'clock the jury was still out and ourt was adjourned until 10 o'clock toorrow morning. LATER.—It is reported to-night, on what LATER.—It is reported to night, on what is considered reliable authority, that the jury in the anarchist trial, after about six hours' deliberation, agreed upon a verdict. Owing to the fact that the jury agreed upon a verdict in so short a time, the impression prevails that it is a severe one, and that the defendants are found guilty as charged.

CUTTING'S PROSECUTOR Protests That He is Not Impelled by

Mercenary Metives. DENVER, COL., Aug. 19 .- A special from El Paso states that the Cutting case is in status quo. Envoy Sedgwick has not arrived. Medina, the person who had Cutting nearcerated, sent the following letter to

the El Paso Times yesterday:

Et. Paso Norte, Aug. 18.—To the editor of fer. Paso Norte, Aug. 18.—To the editor of fer. Perhaps abusing the defence with which you offered much the use of your illustrious daily for all matter connected with the Cutting case, I again moiest your attention with the inclosed document, a copy of one remitted by me a few days ago to the second chamber of the supreme tribunal of Chihuahua in regard to the civil suit granted me for damages caused by the defamation of which Mr. Cutting have been contorted in such a cruel manner that there has been such an excess of unjust criticism against the acts of the indicat authorities, my country, and my humble self by many North American periodicals that I have believed it my duty to direct myself, through the efficacious means afforded by your paper to your numerous readers, to demonstrate these propositions. That it is not money that influences the conscience of a Mexican when his honor is involved and that is not sold to satisfy an ignoble passion.

Hoping you will give publicity to these lines, as well as to the accompanying document, in addition to my obligations, I have the honor to sign myself as always, E. MEDISA.

The document inclosed translated reads as follows:

To the magistrate of the second chambat of the supreme tribunal of the state: Energillo the El Paso Times yesterday:

The document inclosed translated reads as follows:

To the magistrate of the second chamber of the supreme tribunal of the state: Energillo Medina, of age, and a citizen of this place, before you appears and respectfully declares that having been notified by the second judge of this locality of a decree given by your honorable court, and that I, in person or by attorney, should appear to institute the civil action granted to me in the trial for defamation now in progress against the American A, K. Cutting, and realizing that material damages which Cutting has caused me, and caring more for the dignily of my native country and my own delicacy, almost united by the intenational character which the foreign press lave given the trial of Cutting, I desist from civil action which illegally represents, as I consider, the step of greater honor to my conduct. I protest to proceed without malice, &c., Liberty and the constitution. E. Mionxa.

En Vaso del Norra, Aug. 18, 1889.

ENVOY SEDGWICK HUNTING WITH A BRASS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—A special dispatch from Emporia, Kan., says:

Gen. A. G. Sedgwick passed through this city resterday on his way to Paso del Norte to investigate the status of the allexed Meylead outrages on Cutting and other American etclares. He said: "I am acting only as an agent for the government, and have no power to arbitrate in the matter. My instructions are to proceed to the city of Chinashna, and to there investigate all the evidence in the Gutting affair. What will be the result of this lovestigation cannot be foreseen, but if the government finds that Mr. Gutting has been dealt with in an unjust manner; if it can be found that the rights of American citizens have been wronged, the people of America can rest assured that the government will take a firm stand, and if war is found to be unavoidable, then without the slightest hesitation war will be declared." BAND.

The Senatorial Edition.

THE NATIONAL BIFLES

An Enjoyable Encampment at Colonial Beach Assured. The National Rifles met at their armory

last night, and completed all the arrange ments for their trip to Colonial Beach, Saturday evening at 5:30 o'clock the command will assemble at the armory in fatigue mand will assemble at the armory in tatigue on belts. Preceded by the Weccacoe band, of Philadelphia, it will leave the armory at 6 o'clock sharp. The route of march will be from the armory through G to Fifteenth street, theenee to Peensylvania avenite, thenee to Seventh street to the ateamboat wharf, where the Rifles will take the steamer Arrowsmith for Colonial Beach. The camp will be pitched on the lawn adjoining the hotel. Dress parade will be had Sanday and Wednesday afternoons, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock. Company drills, lasting half an hour, will take place on the remaining afternoons. The camp will be bend if the christened "Camp A. Graham Bell." Open air concerts will be given twice daily by the band. The Colonial Beach Association has provided for a number of entertainments for their guests. Among the pleasures to be provided are a tournament on Priday, tub and yacht races on Thursday, company prize shooting on Friday will be a feature. The Rifles will be welcomed to the beach by Mr. John T. Given. Wednesday night a full dress reception and ball will be given in honor of the command. The Rifles will be in campedight days, and on the evening of the 22th Instant they will break camp and leave for home, reaching here about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 30th.

[Coronata, Bracen, Aug. 19.—The souniform and shakos, with fatigue caps siung

nome, reaching here about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 30th.

[Correspondence of the REPUBLICAE.]

COLONIAL BEACH, Aug. 19.—The sojourners at Coloulal Beach are looking forward expectantly to the visit of the National Rillea here on Saturday next. The command is expected to camp immediately in front of the hotel. Facilities to supply the needs of the great crowd that is counted on during the two weeks' visit of the soldler boys on the beach are being provided. The dining-room of the hotel at present will seat but 100 persons comfortably. An addition is now nearly completed which will double this capacity. Everything necessary for the Rifles' comfort is being prepared, and they may look forward to a hearty welcome on the beach. K.

EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON

Increased by the Arrest of Treasurer Snelling, of the Lowell Bleachery

Boston, Mass., Aug. 19.-The excitenent in business circles caused by the defalcation and suicide of William Gray, jr., and the assignment of S. R. Payson was further increased this morning by the arrest of Samuel G. Snelling, treasurer of the portion of the funds of the concern. The story of Snelling's irregularities have already been published. Snelling was not arrested at the time of the discovery, the directors preferring to have him first indicted by the grand jury. While these arrangements were being made it is said by detectives that Snelling went to the Merchants' National Bank, where the funds of the bleachery are deposited, and drew out \$40,000 of the company's funds, and deposited that amount the same day to his own credit in the Maverick bank. Upon this becoming known, a warrant charging his own credit in the Maverick bank. Upon this becoming known, a warrant charging Snelling with the embezzlement of this amount was sworn out in the municipal court, and his arrest was accomplished at his bouse late last night. He remained in a cell at the police station all night, but was released this morning on \$50,000 security.

The impression grows in certain quarters that Gray had also mismanaged the estate of Mrs. Chumingham, his mother-in-law. The rumors to that effect have not yet been verified. It is now believed that Gray did not lose money in speculations, but spent all his ill-gotten funds in extravagant living.

The following startling information is furnished from a trustworthy source. The expert regularly employed by the directors of the Atlantic Mills and Indian Orchard Mills companies to examine accounts admitted on Friday last in conversation with two of the directors that he had all along neglected to examine Treasurer Gray's accounts. He claimed to have understood that his duty was confined to examining the accounts of subordinate officials only. Finally he confessed that he knew Gray's accounts were wrong, and had known it for a long time. He also gave them to understand that a number of clerks and other employes of the companies had possessed the same knowledge. The explanation given in regard to the silence of STABILING INPORMATION. possessed the same knowledge. The explanation given in regard to the silence of the clerks is that they were afraid of Gray and did not care to risk their places by attacking him. The directors disbelieve this and also discredit the excuse given by the expert for his neglect of duty. In fact they expect that investigation will reveal one of the most widespread conspiracies to rob corporations ever entered into in New England.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.-The National As-

BUFFAIO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The National Association of ex.**Issners of War to-day se, lected Chicago as the next place of meeting. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That this association accepts as a measure of substantial, though tardy justice to their conrades the bill reported from the invalid pensions committee of the national House of Representatives by Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, known as House bill No. 5,098.

Resolved. That a committee of live, to be appointed by the president of this convention, be authorized to investigate the present pension saws with a ylew to their amendment in the interests of all disabled ex.*Union solders and allors, and that said committee be authorized to confer with the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic upon all questions requiring co-operation.

*The acceptance of others resulted as follows:

Grand Army of the Republic upon all questions requiring on-operation.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Fresident, Maj. John McKlroy, of Washington: vice president, Dr. John T. Waiton, of Buffalo; second vice president, Wm. D. Lucas, of Des Molnes; chaplain, Chas. Dickson, of Connecticut; treasurer, Jas. Aspenfield, of Boston; historian, Frank E. Moran, of Philadelphia; executive committee, F. A. Cleveland and Br. G. C. Sommers, of Chicago; J. F. Schall, of Indianapolis, O. D. Noble, of Chicago, Adjourned sine die.

The Robinson Poisoning Case. SOMERVILLE, Mass., Aug. 19.—In the Robin on poisoning examination to day the government closed its case with the evidence of Mrs. Belle M. Chough, the secretary of Gen. Present Colony. Witness said that Mrs. Robinson was Willie's benediciary for \$2,000. From Lizate Robinson's insurance money Willie paid \$420 for a cometery lot. \$100 for a casket, and \$20 for witness for work. The defense offered not settlemony nor argument in Mrs. Robinson's behalf. Mr. Smith's counsel offered no evidence, but asked time to prepare for argument. The faring was postponed until Aug. 27, the balf of the prisoners buting increased to \$10,000 cach.

Mr. George H. Trunnel, of the late firm of Trunnel & Clark, 811 Market space, died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the residence of his uncle, Edgar Robey, near Beltsville, Frince George county, Md. Mr. Trunnel went to Beltsville last July for the benefit of his health. His death was due to a long and painful illness. He was about 47 years old. Mr. Trunnel was very popular in business circles, and leaves behind him a wide circle of friends. The funeral will take place Saturday from Ascension Church, and the interment will be at Rock Creek Cemetery. died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the

New York Anti-Saloon Republicans, New York, Aug. 19.—A convention of anti-saloon Republicans has been called to meet at Binghamton Sept. 7 to select delegates to the Republican anti-saloon conference at Chicago on the 14th. Among the well-known names at-tached to the call are those of Neah Dayls and Thomas I., James.

For District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland - Fair weather, easierly winds, slightly warmer. Thermometric readings—8 a m., 61.09; 7 s.

m., 63.8°; 11 a. m., 72.4°; 3 p. m., 76.8°; 7 p. m., 72.9°; 10 p. m., 66.8°; 11 p. m., 64.8°; mean temperature, 65.1°; maximum, 77.8°; minimum, (50.1°; mean relative humidity, 72.0°; total procipitation, .00 inches.

SWINDLING IN ALEXANDRIA.

IT LOOKS LIKE MR. LAW HAD OPER-ATED IN THAT CITY.

The Draft Dodge Failed With Supering tendent Carne-Mr. Blackford, of the High School, Less Fortunate, and Finds Himself \$70 Out-Who Law

Since the exposure of the swindler who tried his little scheme unsuccessfully on Rev. D. J. O'Kane, of Alexandria, facts have been drawn forth from hitherto silent cilizens of the town which go to show that Alexandria has of late been a favorite field for the operations of men who live by their wits. It seems their efforts have been directed chiefly toward the private schools, which are so numerous and so well patron-ized. Mr. Richard L. Carne, superintendent of public schools and principal of St.
John's Academy, had an interesting experience with a sharper, who, he is quite sure, is the same man whom Mr. Snortlidge

nabbed so neatly the other day.

"One morning, "sars Mr. Carue, "a bandsome, military-looking gentleman came into my office and announced that he desired to place his son in a boarding school. I told him our terms, gave him a catalogue to read, and offered to show him the accommodations of the house. In an offinand manner he declared that everything was all right, and, promising to return to make final arrangements two days later, he took his leave. His action was a surprise to me and indeed excited my suspicion in some measure. Why? Because parents are generally more careful in looking into the course of training, the accommodations, &c., of the school to which they propose to send their sons. Most of them take a long while for consideration, too, and make numerous inquiries before giving any promises of entering the boys. Well, at the appointed time the gentleman reappeared, and we at once set to figuring out the amount necessary to be paid in for the first half of the term, as he had expressed a willingness to pay in advance. One hundred and fifty dollars was agreed upon as the amount necessary for board, tuition, uniform, and pocket money. Without further ado, the gentleman drew forth a draft on New York for \$200, expecting, of course, that I would hand him back \$50. "My suspicions had been growing all the time, however, on account of his too great eagerness to pay in advance, so, without saying a word, I wrots out a receipt for \$200 in full, and handed it to him. He gave me one sharp look, and detecting, probably, a corresponding gleam in my eyes, he coughed slightly, buttoned up his coat, and beat a silent, though speedy, retreat. Of course I never heard of him again, and the draft was worthless. And, by the way, it cost me just \$2.40 to ascertain its worthlessness."

The efforts of another swindler of a similar character were more successful. Mr. Blackford, of the Episcopal high school. Next day the pair appeared, the sender of the rest in cash—but and demanded references. The boy, a gawky young fellow o walking in the woods and was lost. Soo walking in the woods and was lost. Soon, however, the truth dawned on the principal's mind. He had been swindled. Neither the boy, nor his loving brother, nor the money was ever heard of afterward, and the draft was worthless.

The "Peruvian curiosity man" has also been at work in Alexandria. His scheme is to go to some one—generally a school prin-

to go to some one—generally a school prin-cipal—and announce that he is the bearer of some Peruvian curiosities sent to the princi-pal by an old friend in Peru. When the pel by an old friend in Peru. When the victim has become interested in the treasures, he is informed that they are lying in the custom house and money is needed to get them out. As the swindler is a very plausible fellow, he generally gets the sum required and the victim keeps very quiet lest his friends should have the laugh on him. The people across the river are thoroughly aroused about these and other-swindling occurrences, so that any would-be swindler who cares to keep out of the penitentiary had better give Alexandria a wide berth.

tentiary had better give Alexandria a wide berth.

William M. Law has another case to face. Monday last he defrauded Prof. Maupin, of Ellicott City, out of a sum of money by representing that he had a son when he wished to place at Prof. Maupin's school. Law gave a draft on the Suffolk Bank, of Hoston, to pay for his son's tuition for a year. The draft was a bogus one. Law gave his name as Gordon. He has been identified as W. H. Porter, who was in 1800 teaching school in King George county, Va. At the breaking out of the war he left that county and, it is said, went to Pennsylvania. He graduated at Princeton College, and afterward taught school for several years.

Murderer Quickly Lynched. CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 19.—Dispatches from Aurora, Ind., state that Louis Hilbert was stabled and killed by William Walkins In the Amora distillery to-day. Walkins was ar-vited, and shortly afterwards was taken from all end bung to the shafting in the distiller, Walkins had demanded time from Hilbert, which the latter refused. Hilbert is from St. Louis and Walkins from Louisville.

Straddling the tariff question, dodging the injury question, and cheering for civil service retorn make up a pretty good day's work for yearly like the Pennsylvania Demogracy, Pulmod Liptin Press.

Painellokie Pres.

The convention to nominate a successor to James W. Threekmorton in the 18th Texas congressional district adjourned Wednesday night without making a nomination, sixtyone hallots were taken, with Judge Silas Hare, or Grasson county, and G. B. Pickett, of Wise comity, about eyen. The convention declared that no other Bemocrat should appear before the people for election save the two candidates before the convention. The contest will be exceedingly close. Mr. Throckmorton refuses a rencomination on account of poor health.

Col. B. Bruce Rightetts is a the wilds of

exceedingly close. Mr. Throckmorton refuses a renomination on account of poor health.

Col. R. Bruce Ricketts is is the wilds of North Mountain, about forty miles from Wilkes Barre. Pa. and thirty miles from any railroad, where he is busily engaged in looking after his timber land. He undoubtedly does not know as yet that he has been nominated for Houtenant governor. The Associated Press is positively informed by persons close to him that, while he did not want to be nominated, yet, if the nomination came to him sail has, he could do nothing but accept it. It is almost assured that he will accept as the proper time.

Mr. Stockriager, assistant commissioner of the general land office, who has been nominated for Congress in his Indiana district, has not fully decided whether he will make the most against Mr. Howard. Although two Democratic candidates have been placed in the field. Mr. Stockslager considers himself the recular nomines, but if he entered the canvasa he would be obliged to resign his present position on civil service principles, and threeby exchange a cariainty for an excentantly. It is, therefore, more than probable that be will published.